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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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For the American Farmer.

Farm Content, near Westminster, Md., December 16th, 1843.

MR. EDITOR:—Dear Sir,—I have deferred for some time writing to you and giving you the result of the trial of the Prouty Plough, which you procured for me. I have not hesitated on account of any defect in the work of the plough, but solely for the reason that I am not capable of giving on paper the high estimation in which I regard it.

My reason in getting the plough was to break up (as I stated to you,) a piece of bottom land which I was certain no plough on my farm would do satisfactorily. The piece of ground has not been ploughed to my certain knowledge, for thirty years—and it is probable not since it was cleared. When the Prouty plough arrived, I was of the opinion that it could not possibly answer in our heavy stiff soil. My ploughman laughed at the idea of its ploughing ground that his Buffalo plough could not. Well, to its operations.

We hitched three heavy horses to it and commenced, and I never was more surprised at the operation of any implement in my life—the horses walked along as though stirring light fallow ground, and the plough taking a furrow of thirteen inches wide and ten deep, and as it were, spading it up, for the furrow nearly filled with mould, so completely does it pulverize the soil. By raising the wheel it could be set to go fourteen inches deep. The beam, which I presume was too light, we broke by getting against a large root, and while it was at the plough-makers, I thought a favorable opportunity offered to try my old Buffalo plough, and directed the ploughman to go on with that while I went with the other to the shop; on my return I found he had attempted to plough a round, but having given it up before getting half through—he said if he ploughed a half a day with that plough in the meadow, it would kill the horses. The cast shear and point operates much better than I expected, it was frequently struck against limestone rocks, without the least injury. I had about twelve acres ploughed with it, and the one point side plough as much more, without reversing. My object in making this communication, is to let my brother farmers know the advantages of this plough. With it a farmer is his own blacksmith, and the saving of blacksmith bills will pay for one in a year or two, not to mention the loss of time in going to the shop.

Yours, truly,

AUG. SHRIVER.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF PEACH TREES AND THE CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

The accompanying letter from Mr. Physick, son of the illustrious physician and surgeon, is too interesting to be buried on a private file. It is in fact a reply to one which, as corresponding secretary of the Columbian Horticultural Society, I was prompted to address to him for his views on the strangely contested question, whether it be or not, advantageous to cultivate peach trees! The whole letter may be deemed worthy of insertion, and if so, it is at your service. Your subscribers I am sure will unite with me in a sentiment of thankfulness and respect to the writer, who, besides the obligation he confers by the prompt and

courteous communication of his experience and opinions, sets in that respect a salutary example to all who have it in their power to contribute something to the hive of knowledge.

Yours respectfully,

J. S. SKINNER.

Washington, 17th December, 1843.

ARARAT FARM, October 29th, 1843.

Dear Sir,—Your favour of the 25th inst. with the National Intelligencer containing your address to the Columbian Horticultural Society is received, for which you will please accept my thanks.

I wrote an article upon the use of salt and saltpetre to peach trees, which was published in the Cultivator—I think it will be found in the number for August 1841; but of this, I am not certain; not having the work to refer to. I use one part of saltpetre to about four to eight parts of common salt; and apply in its solid state, about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of this mixture to a bearing tree upon the surface of the ground and in close connection with the trunk of the tree. I never disturb the earth about the tree—for a long time, I applied it 3 times in the course of the year, tho' twice, I now think will answer—I have heretofore applied it in April, June, and first of September—now last of April and first of September.

Of 500 trees, 300 were treated with salt and nitre, and 200 left without its use—those around which the salt and saltpetre were put, were and still continue entirely exempt from worms—of those left without the salt and saltpetre, not one escaped the ravages of the peach worm. In your address you speak of the practice of taking out the worm with a hooked wire. Allow me to suggest the proper time for destroying them, (which is from the 15th to the 25th of August with me) when they have enveloped themselves in a cocoon, or otherwise are in their chrysalis state. The envelope of the aurelia, is made up of the tree and resembles the outer bark in colour, and will be found lying under the gum, on the ground, near the tree, or in connection with the tree. I have taken in this way, as many as 39 of these worms from one tree, and have sedulously watched them building their cells for hours together. The greatest distance I ever obtained one from the tree was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and have often made them build their chrysalis habitation, under the bark of the tree near the outer opening of their depredations. It is generally believed that this worm causes the yellows—this it may do; but I do not believe that such a case occurs once in a thousand—I have produced the yellows in young trees, about which there never was a peach worm, and upon taking them up have examined them, but no trace of that insect could be found.

The worm I believe to be the effect of bad culture or an error in general culture, and as much as this idea may be laughed at—for I think I see you smile—I believe I can prove it practically. I have five trees that have been in full bearing for 5 or 6 years, about which a worm has never been, although I have endeavored to have them; but as a few years will test this matter with me, upon an extensive scale, I will take leave of the subject for the present, and attend to your inquiry about corn.

1st. Time of planting. As soon as the temperature of the earth is sufficient to produce germination quickly, which is with me from the 1st to the 10th of May, though my neighbors prefer planting in April.

2d. Distance. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet 9 inches square, or 3 feet by 15 inches drilled, leaving two stalks in the hill. As the corn plant probably grows more luxuriantly, and obtains a greater height of stalk with you, I would suggest for drilled corn 3 feet by not over 18 inches.

3d. Kind. I have not experience enough in the different varieties to name any particular kind, my plan being

to select a kind adapted to my soil, that will give the greatest yield of shelled corn per stalk, without reference to the number of ears upon the stalk, and with that view I plant a variety of good seed.

4th. Manure. Stable manure spread upon a clover sod in the spring, (the grass not to be disturbed,) plowed in the fall, and the succeeding spring cross plowed when the ground is dry, breaking the sod and turning it partly up again. I have no experience with swamp mud, and not sufficient with night soil to say any thing about its application.

5th. Working the Crop. Of this I have probably said enough through the columns of the Cultivator, though I should like to see the matter taken hold of by an abler hand—for I seriously believe, that the general crop of corn throughout the country, is shortened one fourth, if not more, by an error in culture, and there is as much more labour expended upon the working of the crop, as there should be. When a plant is maturing organs for the deposit of matter, for its reproduction, it cannot be disturbed without injury. It is well known to gardeners, that by hillling plants (when coming into bloom) early maturity is obtained; though the quantity of fruit or seed plant, too much working prevents nature from performing her work. As I have given my views of this matter to the public, I will close this hasty letter by saying, that as soon as my corn will admit of it, after it is up, I throw a furrow from it, and the next day flake it down—if drilled, I hoe out the grass and weeds that have started between the hills—in about 10 days to 2 weeks after this working I throw a furrow to it and flake it down; this is all the working I give the crop, and at this last working, the plant has probably attained about one sixth of its matured height. I have no weeds in my corn field; the shade of the corn keeps them in check, and I do not believe that my crop of Indian corn ever fell short of seventy five bushels per acre, except the dry summer of 1838, when I had 4 bushels to my neighbours' one, per acre—his corn being planted 4 feet or $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet square.

With much respect, I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

LITTLETON PHYSICK.

To John S. Skinner, Esq.

A NEW VARIETY OF CORN.

The following variety of corn it is stated in a paragraph in the Cabinet was brought from the Oregon Territory:

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

CALICO CORN.

The readers of the Cabinet may be pleased in hearing of an article of grain, that approaches nearer than any other in making flour and bread similar to wheat. I send a sample of the flour and two common sized ears of the corn. The hull or covering of the grain, is of so many and various colours, that when ground fine, some of the particles being bolted through with the flour, may have a tendency to darken it some; but as to the colour of the flour or bread, few, if any, could discover from the appearance of either, which was made from the corn, or which from the wheat, when laid by the side of each other. The bread of the corn, when mixed and prepared for baking in the same manner as wheat flour, will become light sooner than wheat; and in mixing, is more difficult; and for pies, does not stick together as well as wheat flour. In taste, a difference can be discovered. But let a person who has no knowledge of the article, make use of the bread, pudding or pies, which occurred at my own table, and let him be asked of what the article was made, and he would pronounce it wheat—so near does it approach to it.

I have said enough by way of recommendation, as it will recommend itself more rapidly than seed can be pro-

cured. The object of my present remarks, is more particularly to those who may become possessed of a portion of it to plant, that they may be careful to prevent it from becoming adulterated by mixing. It is not sufficient to plant a portion in the garden, and having a corn-field of other corn near by. It will mix much further than I could have believed, had I not seen it.

In raising what little I have, I planted it the 24th day of Sixth month, and gathered it the 10th inst., and my neighbour having a lot of corn near by, I purchased the privilege of topping, or cutting off the tassel, to prevent mixture. I am told, and believe, as much per acre can be raised, as of other corn; the stalks frequently have two ears on, and the ears generally have as much on as other corn. I have observed almost every colour among the grains of this corn, but I have not seen yellow, without believing it was a mixture. I have seen some lots that retained all the colours, but I had no doubt of their being much adulterated, from the hardness and shape of the grain,—of their compactness on the cob, and their straight rows, which do not often occur in the genuine *Calico Corn*.

Please retain the two ears of corn and flour at the office of the Cabinet, for inspection.

I have omitted to mention, that it ought to be gathered as soon as it is ripe, or it will swell, sprout, and damage; particularly if the weather should be wet or damp. I had one and three-quarter bushels of shelled corn, weighing 72 or 73 pounds, when taken to the mill; and had 30 pounds of superfine, and 20 of common flour—and 21 pounds of bran; and several millers agreed in opinion, that much improvement in grinding might be made, with a little preparation.

Respectfully,

A. W. TOWNSEND.

New Brighton, Pa., Tenth mo. 30th, 1843.

MILE.—(Lat. mille passum, a thousand paces.) The Roman pace being 5 feet, and a Roman foot being equal to 11-62 modern English inches, it follows that the ancient Roman mile was equivalent to 1614 English yards, or very nearly 11-12ths of an English statute mile.

The English statute mile was defined (incidentally, it would seem) by an act passed in the 35th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by which persons were forbidden to build within three miles of London; and the mile was declared to be 8 furlongs or 40 perches of 16½ feet each. The statute mile is, therefore, 1760 yards, or 5280 feet.

The mile is used as an itinerary measure in almost all countries of Europe, particularly those which were formerly under the sway of the Romans; but it is very difficult to conjecture the causes which have given rise to the great diversity of its values. It has been supposed that in some countries the Roman mile was confounded with the ancient Celtic league.

The following table, given on the authority of *Kelly's Cambist*, shows the length of the modern mile, and also the league, of various countries, and their relation to the English statute mile:

	Yds.	Stat. M.
Modern Roman mile,	1628	925
English statute mile,	1760	1.000
Tuscan mile,	1808	1.027
Ancient Scottish mile,	1984	1.127
Irish mile,	2240	1.273
French posting league,	4263	2.422
Spanish judicial league,	4635	2.634
Portugal league,	6750	3.841
German short mile,	6859	3.897
Flanders league,	6864	3.900
Spanish common league,	7416	4.214
Prussian mile,	8237	4.680
Danish mile,	8244	4.681
Dantzic mile,	8475	4.815
Hungarian mile,	9113	5.178
Swiss mile,	9153	5.201
German long mile,	10126	5.753
Hanoverian mile,	11559	6.568
Swedish mile,	11700	6.648

According to the same authority, the Arabian mile is 2148 yards, the Persian parasang 6086 yards, the Russian werst 1167 yards, and the Turkish berri 1826 yards. The English geographical mile is 1.60 of a degree of latitude, or about 2025 yards; the geographical league of England and France is 3 such miles, or 6075 yards; and the German geographical mile is equal to 4 English geographical miles, or 8100 yards.—*Brand's Enc.*

LECTURE ON THOROUGH DRAINING AND SUBSOIL PLOWING,

By E. Smith, Esq., Deanston, England.

By the arrival of the last Cunard steamship, we received our regular files of the *Mark-Lane Express*. We find in them various items of agricultural intelligence, some of which will be instructing to agriculturists on this side of the Atlantic. We have been somewhat interested in a lecture delivered by E. Smith, Esq., of Deanston, on Thorough Draining and Subsoil Plowing, before the Richmondshire Agricultural Association, probably the more so on account of having introduced these topics before our readers the last two weeks. We publish below some extracts from the lecture, which, for the greater convenience, we have arranged into sections.—N. E. Farmer.

Importance of draining the Water from the Subsoil as well as the Surface.

"Until within the last twenty years, the attention of persons desiring to drain their land was principally directed to the removal of springing water, bursting out in various parts, especially in high ground, as in flowing over a considerable portion of land it became wet and was rendered unfit for agricultural purposes. He (Mr. Smith,) would observe that a dry condition of the soil was the most important condition desirable, because without having a dry soil, it was impossible either to work it with advantage—to have the proper advantage of the manure, or to have any successful results as regarded the crops. Land which had been termed dry, in some parts of the country, had been found not to be in that condition, and the attention of cultivators had been directed to the water springing from underneath. The cure for that was digging to the spring, cutting it off, and having the water carried away by a drain. The application of that principle, however, was but partial, and did not at all apply to that sort of land composed principally of strong tillage. In reference to that land, the surface of which did not so much suffer from water rising to the surface, the rain which fell upon it must find its way somewhere. Agriculturists had been led to give their land a rounded form and to make water furrows for the purpose of taking off the rain-water by the surface, but it was quite clear that channels formed on the surface, could not carry off the water thus generated, except that water was above the level in running on the surface. But it was very essential and necessary that the water should not only be taken from the surface, but also be taken from the land to a considerable depth. With that view, the principle of 'furrow draining,' as it was first called, but now known by the name of 'thorough draining,' was introduced, and it depended on that leading principle to place the channels sufficiently near each other as to have the effect of carrying off the water which falls on the soil."

Distance from Drain to Drain.

"With regard to the distance at which the drains should be placed there was a difference of opinion. He had found that eighteen feet from drain to drain, was a very good distance. He had had experience of that fact in stiff clays and in moorish and other lands, and generally speaking, he had found that eighteen feet apart was a very good distance. If the drains were made nearer to one another, so much quicker would the water get away; but it must take a certain time to get from the ridge into the drain. To save expense, however, he would not recommend the agriculturists to place their drains nearer than was necessary, because the efficiency of the result was the great point to be aimed at. Draining was a permanent improvement, and it ought to be done to produce the best effect; but there was no occasion to place the drains nearer than would produce that effect."

Direction of the Drains.

"Then with regard to the direction of the drains. The old fashion was, to run the drains across the hill for the purpose of catching the water, but it was now found the best way to bring the drains directly down the field. If the same principle had only been applied in underdraining as in surface draining, the farmers would have done right. In some great slips, it might be necessary to cross in some way as to prevent it running off the soil, but if the draining was properly executed, and by carrying it directly down the hill, the best possible fall would be obtained. Some people thought the going along the hill was the best way to carry off the water, but he explained that drains cut down the hill were the most suitable. The way to drain the surface with the least length of

drain was, to run them in parallel strips. But the most important point was with regard to the depth of drains, and a point on which there was not that intelligence in the country that was desirable. People were apt to think that in a stiff clay soil, they ought to have their drains near the surface of the earth, but from what he had experienced, he could assure them that drains that were executed two and a half feet, would receive the water much more effectually than those which were eighteen inches deep."

Best Mode of Executing the Drains.

"The best mode of executing drains depended upon whether stones or tiles were the most accessible. He had no hesitation in saying, from long observation, that stones could be had sufficiently cheap to be broken in order to preserve the opening of the drain, they were superior to tiles, as they left a greater opening for the circulation of the air and a freer circulation of water than where tiles are used. He had had accidents from tiles, but he had never met with any accident when broken stones were used. He would advise them to take care that the turf should be wide enough, and the several portions of it to overlap each other, so as to prevent the soil from getting into the drain. If the soil to be put over the drain were two or three inches in thickness, so much the better, and the best agriculturist would be guided by observation as to what sort of soil that should be."

Use of the Subsoil Plow in Opening the Soil.

"In order to facilitate the opening of the soil, the subsoil plow might be beneficially applied, but he knew instances in which the subsoil plow had not been successful. However, where it had failed, he found that it had been applied too soon after the drainage was effected, and when the soil was in a wet state. It was obvious that where the plow was applied in that state, an injury was done, as from the number of horses necessary to be employed in dragging along the subsoil plow, the trampling in wet weather was very injurious to the land. Some persons, however, thought it ought to be done in wet weather; and if farmers intended to subsoil when the land was in a medium state between very wet and very dry, the difficulty would be great. But if they left it for a year or two, the plow, in dry weather, would work it easily and effectively, and the least injury to the soil would be done by the trampling of horses. When the land was thoroughly drained and subsoiled, it should lay flat, and have no ridges. The reason why there should be no ridges was, that every particle of water falling on the surface passed into the soil where it fell, so that every portion of the land received its own proportion of water. Water fell upon the land sometimes beneficially and sometimes injuriously."

Explanation of the Beautiful Natural Results of Thorough Draining.

"He would now explain the beautiful natural results which would take place from thoroughly draining land. The whole of it would appear to be filled with air, and that being expelled by water, had a beneficial effect. And he would mention a curious fact, viz.: that if they kept the water moving on the soil, it would become beneficial, but the moment the water was allowed to stand, then it became injurious. If they wished to irrigate the land, they would produce a much greater effect by having a current than by allowing the water to stand still. But water in falling through the atmosphere collected matters which were useful for plants, and ammonia, as such, was of great efficiency. If the soil was in a condition that required ammonia, the water would leave the ammonia and pass through the land without it. But independent of this, the circulation of the atmosphere among the roots of plants was very beneficial, and when in any way the circulation of the air was obstructed, the plants would not be so much benefited as though there was a free circulation of the atmosphere among their roots. Another process also took place after the draining had been effected, which was by the action of the atmosphere. The stiff clay, after being thoroughly drained and subsoiled, became converted into mould. The mould became converted by the application of husbandry and manure to a great extent; but it was changed in a great degree by the action of the sun and air upon the soil; the chemical action of the atmosphere on the soil changed its nature, which possessed one great advantage, and that was, that soil had a tendency to concentrate itself into little masses of what they called mould, which gave the soil a quality of greatly retaining the moisture—every particle took up its quantity of water,

and acted like a sponge. These masses had a great degree of moisture to supply the plants in a dry season. In the working of the soil, and in the application of the sub-soil plough, it was of importance to have a good soil on the surface. Almost all subsoils required exposure to the air, before they were in a fit state to receive the roots of plants beneficially into the earth. It was a very good plan to turn up the subsoil; he had done some three times over with the subsoil plough, still retaining the surface soil, and the subsoil had been turned into nearly as good land as the surface soil. They might dig down year after year, and bring up fresh soil, and by that mean the land would be very much benefited.

Operation of Manure on Wet and Dry Soil.

"As to the application of manure to the land, it was quite clear that the manure put into a dry soil, would take effect much sooner than if it had been applied when the land was in a wet state. If they put manure into water, it had no tendency to decay. If a stake was drivin into the ground, they would find that that part which was between wet and dry, would be decayed, whilst that part which remained in the water would be quite fresh. That was because a constant chemical change was going on. Manures, straw, &c., when put into the soil, and the atmospheric air admitted to them, would be more beneficial than if they were covered up with water. Some people had suggested that there might be danger in thorough draining, because it allowed a great part of the manure to get away. There might be some truth in that, but experience had taught them that manure on a dry soil was much more quickly efficacious than when it was in a wet state. There were no benefits without some drawbacks; and when a proper drainage was effected in the soil, some of the juice, perhaps, might be carried off."

Importance of having the Drains a proper Depth.

"Mr. Smith then urged that it was a most important point to have the drains sufficiently deep. He still saw in the country a tendency to form the drains too shallow, and persons still attempted to defend that fallacious mode of procedure by argument. The Duke of Portland had nearly 7000 miles of drainage in Scotland, 18 or 20 inches below the surface of the ground, but he was now perfectly convinced that he was wrong in putting in the drains so shallow. He had therefore given directions for his drains to be formed at a depth not under two feet and a half; and those drains which were eighteen inches deep, and had not been sufficiently successful, had been ordered to be taken up and laid at a greater depth."

Speedy Remuneration of the Expense of Draining, when well done.

"Mr. Smith was convinced that there was no improvement in the science of agriculture so beneficial as thorough drainage, and there was none which would pay so well for the laying out of their capital. He had known the whole amount laid out in thorough draining a field, returned in the first crop; may more in the second crop, and a great many more in the third crop. At any rate, the whole expense would be paid in four or five years, and when the thing was done properly, it was done, he might say, forever, such was the permanency of the drainage on the principle he had laid down, and it was of great consequence that they should have the draining substantially done. With various appliances and various skill, it might be some years before they could bring the land into a proper state of cultivation, but it was a great advantage to have it properly done at the first."

REMEDY FOR HOLLOW HORN, &c.

BY "A FARMER."

To the Editors of the Prairie Farmer: Having read in your July No. an article headed "Remedy for the Hollow Horn," and finding the theory therein contained so contrary to the practice I have been used to, I concluded I would give my views on the subject. For about 30 years my father kept a dairy of from 20 to 40 cows in the city of New York. During the last ten years of the time (say from the time I was twelve years old) I began to observe and judge for myself. The last four years of the next ten years of my life I kept a small dairy myself; and for the last ten years I have been a farmer in this vicinity.

For the hollow horn we always used from one to two table spoonfuls of spirits of turpentine, poured into the hollow on top of the head between the horns;* and cutting off enough of the end of the tail to bleed,† which may be done by turning the long hair upwards and cutting off a quarter

of an inch or less. I have known some persons split the tail (and cut out what they called the wolf in the tail, which I believe is all a phantom) put in salt and bind it up: all the good effected is by bleeding—therefore the less wound the better. I suppose soot and salt may be good. I know salt given plentifully to cattle to be good in Illinois. On the Atlantic coast cattle will not lick salt, though during the winter season we gave salt twice a week with their food. I never knew my father to bore the horns until he had first tried the spirits of turpentine and bleeding, and then bored the horns on the under side only; and only on the top when the holes on the under side could not be kept from closing up with matter. I have heard him say he never lost but one cow with the hollow horn, whilst his neighbors who were engaged in the same business lost many. His rule was, and my practice has been, when a cow brute was observed with a sunken eye and a dry nose (which are the sure signs of the hollow horn) to put on the spirits of turpentine and bleed at the tail, and have had unvaried success. The greatest difficulty is in not beginning in time. Cattle that have been hard wintered are very apt to have the hollow horn in the spring. It is common practice with me if cattle do not look well nor thrive in the spring, to use the above remedy. The signs of the hollow horn are, in addition to the sunken eye and the dry nose, the appearance (from feeling) of one or more joints of the back bone being decayed and gone—also a joint near the end of the tail, which of itself is no disease, but the effects of the hollow horn. I never saw a brute have the hollow horn but without all those symptoms, but have seen them in the first stages with only the first two.

* In the year 1836, on the authority of an experienced farmer we recommended Spirits of Turpentine not only as a cure, but as a preventive also of the *Hollow Horn*—and since then from personal experience we do know that it will effect both the one and the other. If a table spoonful of spirits of turpentine be placed in the cup or cavity in the rear of the horns once a month during winter it will prevent the disease.

† Bleeding is doubtless good; though we have seen a cure effected by the use of the turpentine alone. But if bleeding be necessary, its effects would prove equally salutary if the blood was taken from the neck, which would prevent the disfiguring the cow, by shortening of her tail.

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.—*Grape Vines* will now have so far ripened their wood, that pruning may be commenced by the middle of the month. If the object is to prune on the *spur* system, long canes should be left, and commencing at the bottom of the shoot, the *first* bud should be left; and the *second* and *third* be cut clean out with a knife, leaving the *fourth*. This done on one side of the shoot, proceed in the same way on the other; next season the buds left will form spurs from which the fruit will afterwards be produced. If on the *long rod* system one-half of the shoots should be cut clean in and the other half left at moderate length, according to the capacity of the vine to produce a greater or less crop. Foreign grapes in the ground should be protected by covering: and native kinds may now be pruned.

Strawberry Beds should be covered as directed last month, if not already done.

Raspberry Vines should also be covered with earth, leaves, or straw manure.

Scions may yet be cut, for grafting early in the spring: preserve in earth in the cellar.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.—*Camellias* will now commence swelling the buds, and will be more and more objects of interest at this season. If the plants were put into the house without top-dressing, it should be done now: wash the pots clean, and if the leaves are dirty and the time can be spared, they should be carefully washed with a sponge. After this if their shoots are tied up to a neat stake, they will have a far handsomer appearance than if allowed to grow without care. Seeds should now be sown, and cuttings may yet be put in.

Pelargoniums should now be shifted into the next size pots.

Amaryllises should be potted this month. Use a rich loam.

Oxalis not planted last month, should now be put into the earth.

Cinerarias will again require shifting into No. 3 pots. *Chrysanthemums* now done flowering should have their tops cut off, and the plants placed in a cold frame.

Hyacinths should all be potted, if any were omitted last month.

Heliotropes in small pots should now be shifted into the next size.

Calla Ethiopica may now be repotted, and be supplied with an abundance of water.

Roses potted, if in August or September, should now be shifted into next size pots.

Azaleas and *Cactuses* should be sparingly watered this month.

Carnations, *Auriculas*, and similar half-hardy plants, should be placed in cold frames for the winter.

10 Week Stocks may be repotted this month.

Sparaxis, *Ixiolirion*, &c., potted in October and placed in frames, should now be brought into the greenhouse to bloom.

Verbenas should have a light, airy place, and receive rather sparing supplies of water until January.—*Hor. Mag.*

From the Michigan Farmer.

IMPORTANT FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to make known through your paper, some facts which I think will be of some service to the farmers of Michigan.

Amasa Andrews, Esq., of this town, harvested sixty acres of wheat, this season, while it was so green and unripe, that every farmer in the neighborhood thought, and did not hesitate to declare him mad. He commenced cutting it ten days before any other person thought of beginning, and finished before any others had begun.—The berry, when cut, was soft, and in that state known as being in the "milk." He has now threshed it; and being somewhat curious to learn the result of so novel a proceeding, I to-day went, in company with Mr. Andrews, to the mill and examined the wheat, and found it plump, with a peculiar transparency of the berry which I never before saw—which is to be attributed to the very thin coating of the bran. We weighed some, and found it weighed just sixty-three pounds to the measured bushel; and the experienced one, informed me that it made more flour and less bran than any wheat he ever saw.

Now the above facts are worth knowing, from several considerations. By cutting so early no wheat is shelled and lost, and the harvesting season can be lengthened out, so as not to make necessary to work so hard or produce a scarcity of hands; besides, the wheat is beyond a doubt better and will make more and better flour.

Yours truly, N. B. ELDRIDGE, M. D.

BOTS.—In the Southwestern Farmer we find the following mode of treatment for bots, which is there pronounced a sure remedy, if used before the stomach of the horse is eaten through and ruined. Give one quart of warm sage tea—half an hour after give another quart—half an hour after, give one gill of tar, and half an hour after give a purgative. The sage being an astringent will cause the bots to let go of the stomach, and the tar kills them. Prevention is better than cure—but if cure is needed it is hoped this may be effectual. It has been so in some cases.

Large Crop of Corn Fodder.—We are informed that Mr. Cheever Newhall, of Dorchester, raised this year over 12 tons of dried corn fodder on an acre of land—that the produce of one square rod was 406 pounds green, and 160 pounds dry.—Mr. Newhall will oblige us, and confer a favor upon the agricultural community, by giving his mode of cultivation, with the distance between rows and plants, the time of planting and harvesting, curing, the kind of seed used, and the method of feeding that cattle may eat up the stalks.—*Boston Cultivator*.

PURIFIED HONEY.—The following mode of purifying honey is recommended by Siller: "Any quantity of honey is dissolved in an equal part, by weight of water. The liquid is allowed to boil up four or six times, without skimming; it is then removed from the fire, and, after being cooled, brought on several strong linen strainers, stretched horizontally, and covered with a layer of clean and well washed sand, an inch in depth. When the solution has passed through the strainers, it is found to be of the color of clear, white wine; the sand being allowed to remain on the strainers, is rinsed with cold water, and the whole of the liquor is finally evaporated to the thickness of syrup."

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

THE NEW YEAR.—As time, in its revolutions, waits not for man, before we shall have another opportunity of paying our respects to our readers, the new year will have come and gone; so, therefore, as we desire not to be thought a niggard in good wishes towards those to whom it is alike our duty and our pleasure, to make our weekly bow, we will anticipate its coming and salute all with a happy new year! May its opening find them in the possession not only of good health and plenty, but of that contentment of heart which arises from conscious rectitude of conduct, lends a charm to the pursuits of life, and warms into action that cherishing hope of future happiness which looks far beyond the narrow confines of the world. May the seasons throughout the year be propitious to labor, alike in seed time as in harvest, and may the earth, in the abundance of its products prove, that the toils of the field have been performed under the smiles of Providence. More than this it would not become us to wish, as the recipients should be worthy of the favors received, and were we to ask less, we should prove recreant to the promptings of our heart; for its teachings assure us, that the welfare of our kind should be among the holiest and fondest aspirations of every Christian.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE!"—The sentiment which forms our text is in the words of soberness and truth, because it is clothed with the words of inspiration, and was intended as a guide through all time for the action of man. The moral which it teaches is full of beauty, instructs us that justice is among the most grateful of attributes, and that he who fulfills his obligations to his fellow creatures treads in a path that leads to the haven, where gloom abides not. The "laborer is worthy of his hire" says our text, and yet, how many professing Christians, who acknowledge to its truth, forget that there is something more due to its injunction, than mere acknowledgement—that to meet its obligations, they must act as well as profess. And now let us apply the rule we have quoted from the good book. Amongst the laborers of earth, the printer, the publisher, and the editor, are the most arduously engaged. In sunshine and in rain—in frost and in snow—throughout each season of the year—be it inclement, or inviting to recreation—they must be at their posts—while others can mingle with their fellow men in the festivals, the holydays, and the anniversaries of nations, if they go abroad, it is not to reap the fruition of enjoyment—but to labor in their vocation, in order that those whom they serve—those for whom they cater—may mentally feast upon descriptions of what they had contributed to mould into physical form—and yet, the printer, the publisher and the editor, are the last men to whom the world thinks of doing justice—the last who many think of paying—too many, alas, acting as if they thought, Chameleon like, that the air was the nutriment, and the elements the raiment, by which printers, publishers and editors were fed and clothed.

RUTA-BAGA.—Mr. Amos Gore has sent us a bag filled with very large and fine ruta-bagas, a specimen of the crop of 120 bushels, which he raised on a piece of ground 22 by 36 feet.—*Kent News*.

We think there must be a mistake in the above. A piece of ground 22 by 36 feet would give 792 square feet; so as there are 43,560 square feet of ground in an acre, so would 120 bushels to 792 square feet give 6,600 bushels to the acre—which would be *rayther* a large yield. Query. How large was Mr. Gore's piece of ground? and how many bushels did he in reality raise on it? We know our friend of the *Kent News*, is incapable of mis-stating a fact; but then we also know, how easy a matter it is for even figures, when wrongly enumerated to tell a fiction.

IMPROVED AGRICULTURE OF DELAWARE—SURPRISING RESTORATION OF WORN-OUT LANDS.

Mr. J. Jones, in the last Farmer's Cabinet, has a very interesting communication upon the subject of the productive capacities of New Castle County, Delaware, as compared with three of the best and most fertile counties of Pennsylvania, and Dutchess County in New York.—This, he illustrates, by a tabular statement of products and capital invested—the results of which are highly honorable to the skill, industry and enterprise of gallant little Delaware. In speaking of the spirit of Agricultural improvement now abroad, Mr. Jones says:—"Our farmers are *waking up*,—several of them have put as much as 10,000 bushels of Pennsylvania lime on their farms in a single season,—and unless I am much deceived, the statistics of 1850, will give a very different result from the one last taken. Already many of our farmers have *doubled*, and some have *quadrupled* their crops since 1840. I will cite one instance of extraordinary yield; this is a field of Dr. Noble's, near the Summit-Bridge of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,—one acre of which that was measured, yielded 47 bushels of wheat the present year, with but a single dressing of 8 cart loads of manure, procured in Philadelphia at a cost of one dollar per load, or only eight dollars per acre; and this was on land that was lately purchased by the Doctor for \$15 per acre: this land would not have produced more than 5 bushels wheat three years ago."

The astonishing improvement wrought in so short a period by Dr. Noble in the worn-out land mentioned above, makes us anxious to learn the means used to produce the highly gratifying result—and would, therefore, esteem it an especial favor if the Doctor would give us a paper upon the subject, detailing particularly and minutely the mode pursued by him from the period he first entered upon his farm. His friend, Mr. Jones, although he mentions the laudable fact, that the farmers of Delaware are making a free use of lime on their lands, does not give us to understand, by any express reference to him, that Dr. Noble had done so, which omission leaves us in doubt whether that mineral was one of the agents used to restore fertility to the soil which produced so large a crop of wheat. Now, we are very certain—and we shall speak from some considerable experience—that 8 loads of manure, of itself, never would bring up a soil in three years from a product of 5 to 47 bushels of wheat—in this opinion, the experience and observation of every farmer will bear us out. Hence then, our desire to know the process by which such a surprising melioration, in so short a period of time, was brought about, is both natural and proper. We have always thought, and often advanced the opinion, that lands which had been once fertile and become reduced by improvident culture, could be restored to fertility at much less outlay, and within a moderate number of years, than new grounds could be prepared for cultivation, as all that is necessary to be done, is, to restore to the soils the substances of which they have been deprived in the course of culture—but we have no recollection of any previous instance, where the improvement has been so signal and so rapid as that noticed by Mr. Jones, and, therefore, feel an intense interest to be informed of the *modus operandi* adopted by Dr. Noble, to bring about a result no less astounding to us than it is creditable to his skill as a scientific farmer. We rejoice to hear that the husbandmen of little Delaware are "*waking up*," to a just sense of their true interests, and we trust that they may not *slumber* again until every foot of her soil has been fertilized—for though small in territory, Delaware is, and has been, the mother of big souled men.

LIVE AND DEAD WEIGHT OF CATTLE.—In a communication addressed by Layton Conke to Earl Spencer, president of the Smithfield Club, we find the following

statement of the relative proportion which the dead weight of a bullock bears to his live weight. The writer says that it

"Shows the proportion of component parts of animals in a ripe state, exhibited about thirty years ago at the meetings of the Smithfield Club, while the Hereford breed of cattle was in the ascendant" as beef cattle in England:

"The gross weight of a ripe ox being 1000 lbs., the component parts are found to be as under:	
Carcass, skirts and kidney,	700 lbs.
Loose fat,	090
Hide and horns,	055
Head, brains, and tongue,	023
Feet,	014
Intestines and contents, heart, blood and loss by evaporation in cooling,	118
	1000 lbs."

This makes the difference between live and dead weight, 30 per cent. In Philadelphia, we understand, that the deduction a few years ago was 40 per cent., what it is now we are unable to state.

EMBER DAYS.

In olden time, when we were young, and that is many, many days since, the *Weather Wise* used to have a saying, that the *Ember Days*, the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of December, regulated the weather throughout the remainder of the winter; now then, those of the present year have passed, and let us see what conclusions they will lead us to. The *first* was foggy and warm for the season; the *second*, dull, tending toogginess, with an occasional sprinkling of very feint sunshine throughout the day, with rain at night; and the *third* dark and rainy, but each extremely mild in temperature for the season. If we take these conditions of the weather as our criteria, it would lead us to the supposition, that we will have what might be termed a moderate winter, accompanied by much cloudy and wet weather; but as we do not pretend to be either weather wise, or wise in any other respect, we shall merely state the facts as they were, and leave it to those who are better qualified than ourselves to draw their own conclusions, contenting ourselves with the hope, that God in his mercy, in the regulation of the weather, will so temper its winds, its frosts, its snows and its rains, as that the "*shorn lamb*" may find plenty and comfort in the midst of the wintry storms.

FALL PLOUGHING—CLOSE PLANTING OF CORN.

Mr. W. C. Young, of Kentucky, who is one of the most successful growers of corn in that state gives the following advice in a letter to the Louisville Journal :

GENTLEMEN: The season having arrived for fall ploughing, gentlemen farmers, wishing to raise large crops of corn, should avail themselves of the opportunity of turning under their sod. Ploughing is an essential not properly looked to by farmers, and a few suggestions would here not be improper.

The depth of fall ploughing should only be sufficient to turn under the vegetable substance; decomposition thus more readily takes place, and in crossing in the spring you meet with no obstructions.

In all countries the leading features of agriculture, the preparation of soil, the application of manures, the rotation of crops, bear some resemblance. But in practice, we find every staple possessing a peculiar habit, and requiring an appropriate culture. I consider that to ensure a large yield of corn, under no circumstances can fall ploughing be dispensed with.* The next thing to be done towards raising a large yield of corn, is, to plant early and sufficiently thick, which I have already advised the farmers of Kentucky.

* Mr. Young must, in this opinion, have regard to stiff soil, as we apprehend it would be but indifferent husbandry to plough light sands or even light moulds or loams in the fall—and we believe that, whenever stiff grounds are either ploughed in the fall, or winter, care should be taken to have the operation performed when the ground was sufficiently dry to prevent the soil from running into a condition of mortar.

MANAGEMENT OF PEACH TREES—CULTURE OF CORN.

—We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. John S. Skinner for a communication received by him from Lyttleton Physick, upon the above subjects. Both Mr. Skinner's and Mr. Physick's letters will be found in another column, and will be read with the deepest interest. The first, because it is the production of the pioneer in agricultural improvement in America—who though withdrawn from his former position as the conductor of this periodical, to an elevated post in the national government, never lets an opportunity escape him unimproved, of conferring benefit upon the husbandry of the country—and the second, because it contains the result of the experience of a gentleman distinguished alike for his astute observation, deep research, and eminent success in the culture of the peach and corn.

THOROUGH DRAINING AND SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.—We publish on another page a very interesting lecture delivered by Mr. Smith of Deanston, before the Richmondshire Agricultural Society of England. The high reputation of Mr. Smith as a practical—successfully practical farmer, clothes his opinions with additional force and importance. For ourselves, we have never doubted that much of the heavy, tenacious, spewy lands of our own country could be rendered of infinitely greater value than they are, and have been, by thorough draining—that many soils which, from their wet condition, are now incapable of being ploughed except after long continued dry seasons, could, by that operation, be converted into fine loams—that many of the wet clays which spew up every winter and spring fully one third of the wheat plants upon them, would be cured of that evil tendency—and that at least one-third the labor of preparation would be saved thereby.

MARLING AND LIMING.

We subjoin a letter upon the subject of *marling*, addressed by Gov. Hammond to the Agricultural Society of the State of South Carolina. It details a series of experiments made by him in the use of *marl* on his land, in different quantities, per acre, varying from 100 to 300 bushels, and their results fairly tested and compared by other lands not marled. The results are natural, and accord precisely with our preconceived, and often expressed sentiments, in respect to the use of lime and marl. The experiments of Gov. Hammond prove, that though lime may be *bread*, it is *not bread and meat* too: that worn out lands require *animal* and *vegetable* substances as well as mineral: that *large doses* of lime or marl upon soils deprived of their organic remains, or vegetable food, by a long course of exhausting cropping, are injurious, and will impair, rather than benefit such soils for present purposes: that *small doses* are better than *large ones*, under any circumstances; and that, the *frequent* or *periodical* application of lime, in small quantities, is the policy indicated alike by economy and nature. Lands that are rich in undecomposed vegetable matter, of themselves, or where it may be applied in large quantities, can bear, and will be benefitted by, any *reasonable* quantity of lime or marl; but in its application the party must exercise a sound, discriminating judgment, or he may do more harm than good. We will here advance an opinion, which we have often attempted to impress upon our readers. It is this—that whenever they are about to improve a worn out field with either *lime* or *marl*, and it may not be convenient to apply stable or barn-yard manure, that they should prepare the ground for the reception of the calcareous matter, by previously growing thereon, and turning under, at least two crops of buckwheat, which should be so turned under just when the plants are *first beginning to bloom*. *Lime*, we consider, in some form, as being *indispensable* to every soil; but as it is far from being the only food upon which plants feed, those other kinds in

which, for variety sake, they may delight, must also be provided for them.

No man is disposed to go farther than we are in the *rational* praise of the wonderful effects of calcareous matter as an improver of the soil—we believe that no *permanent* improvement can be effected in an exhausted soil without it—and that by a judicious use of it and nutritive manures, that many soils may be made better than they were in their virgin state—but with all our preconceived opinions in its favor, we *cannot* get our consent to adopt the opinion, that lime alone is sufficient to restore fertility to worn out land.

And we will here seize the occasion to impress these truths upon our readers—that *twenty-five bushels* per acre, of lime, for all present purposes, is better than a hundred—that upon poor, exhausted land, more never should be applied, at one time—and that these quantities should be repeated every four years, until one hundred shall have been applied; and then, that five bushels a year will be enough:

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20th, 1843.

The Proceedings of the last meeting were read, and a letter from his Excellency JAS. H. HAMMOND was read, as follows:

COLUMBIA, 27th Nov. 1843.

Dear Sir,—In fulfilment of my promise made last Nov., I again communicate to you the results of my experiment in *Marling*. The year has been so unfavorable for cotton, and my crop has fallen so far below the promise of July, that if I had not left some unmarled acres for a test, I should, as no doubt has often been done in other experiments, have come to the conclusion that all my labour had been in vain: and that in fact, the marl had seriously injured my land. The truth however is very far to the contrary, and I now think that but for the Marl I should have made no crop at all.

I planted this year seven hundred acres of marled land: of which six hundred and eighty were in cotton, the remainder in pindars and potatoes, of which no accurate account was kept. The cotton turned out about as much per acre in the whole, as the average of the same land for the last ten crops. But believing this year to have been at least 20 per cent more unfavorable than an average one, I attribute that much increase to the effect of the marl.

In my last communication I stated that I had selected four acres of good mulatto land, and four others of very light sandy soil, one acre of which in each selection was left unmarled, and the others marled with one, two and three hundred bushels respectively. For the purpose of shewing the difference between the most favorable and the most unfavorable seasons I have known for cotton, as well as to indicate the progressive comparative influence of the marl, I subjoin the results of the last, as well as the present year, on these experimental acres.

Experiment No. 1.—*Mulatto Land*.—1842.

Unmarled acre,	1111 lbs.	Seed Cotton.
100 bushels do.	846	do. decrease 265 lbs. 22.8 per cent.
200 do. do.	1003	do. 108 9.7 "
300 do. do.	1318	do. Increase 207 17.7 "

Same Land, 1843.

Unmarled acre,	493 lbs.	Seed Cotton.
100 bushels do.	654	do. Increase 161 lbs. 32.6 per cent.
200 do. do.	759	do. 266 53.9 "
300 do. do.	841	do. 348 70. "

As I remarked last year, the acres with one and two hundred bushels of marl are decidedly inferior in quality to the other two. The unmarled acre and that with 300 bushels, are as nearly equal as any two on the plantation. It is hardly necessary to say, that these acres lying side by side, were all planted on the same day, and cultivated in precisely the same manner.

The experimental acres of the thin light land were planted last year in Corn. All the marled acres produced better than the unmarled, but I will not repeat the statement, as it does not afford an accurate comparison with the cotton crops of this year, of which the following is the result.

Experiment No. 2.—*Very Light, Sandy soil*, 1843!

Unmarled acre,	361 lbs.	Seed Cotton.
100 bushels do.	451	do. Increase 90 lbs. 24.9 per cent.
200 do. do.	384	do. 23 6.3 "
300 do. do.	173	do. decrease 188 52. "

The land, being very old, is bare of vegetable matter

for marl to act on, to which more than the texture of the soil, inferior as it is, I attribute the failure of any great improvement from it. I make the statement however because it is valuable in many respects. It shows the danger of heavy marling on worn land without previous rest or manure. The acre with three hundred bushels has been destroyed. There is one rich spot, the bottom of a small basin in the centre of it, which produced nearly all the cotton gathered. On the rest of it the weed mostly died as soon as it came up—one hundred proves a better quantity than two hundred bushels, and perhaps a little less would have been still better on this soil—at least to begin with. All the lightest land in the fields marled with two hundred bushels was evidently injured and now requires help. I anticipated this effect from what I saw last year, and reduced the quantity to one hundred and fifty bushels on all the land then marling. I have reduced it now to one hundred bushels and shall hereafter marl at that rate. I prefer to go over it again after I have finished all, and give it what it may prove itself able to bear after resting once or thrice.

The crop of this year has satisfied me perfectly that cotton will mature at least a fortnight earlier on marled than on unmarled land.

Another unexpected effect of marl it may be worth while to state. I commenced in the spring of 1842 to put it in my stable, pretty freely for the purpose of improving my manure. I did not think of its having any material effect on the health of the Mules. But I have had but little sickness among them, and have not lost one since, while previously I lost on the average four annually, and never in any year, less than two. I attribute this change in a great measure to the absorption of noxious gases by the marl.

I am now marling as actively as heretofore, and I esteem it so beneficial that I have this summer marled a field of over two hundred acres, the average haul to which is three miles from my landing: and being tolerably fresh land that has rested this year, and was sowed in oats last year, which were not cut but grazed down after ripening, I have put on a hundred and fifty bushels.

The fields on which my experimental acres are will rest next year. I shall not therefore be able to continue my report to you. Since however, the valuable labors of Mr. RUFFIN in the State, have given a decided impulse to marling, I presume that all who are in reach of marl will at least experiment for themselves; and it will be of no consequence that I should longer communicate my experience. I am very truly and respectfully your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND.

Hon. WHITEMARSH B. SEARBOOK.

GRASS CULTURE.—The Hon. Judge Beatty, of Kentucky, recently addressed a letter to Lewis Sanders, Esq. of the same state, asking the views of the latter relative to the cultivation of orchard grass, red clover, turnips and cabbage. In the Louisville Journal of the 29th ultimo, the reply of Mr. S. to those enquiries are contained in a very long and interesting letter, from which we extract what follows, being the part that relates to the grass culture. We particularly desire to call the attention of farmers to the views of Mr. Sanders upon this subject, because there is no individual in the country who has had more experience, and few, if any, possessing sounder judgment or who are imbued with better powers of discrimination.

As to Grasses.—I think it the safest to sow orchard grass seed early in the spring, as soon as the ground can be prepared, after it is freed from the frost. If sowed in the fall, it comes up well, but three years in four is killed by frost the first winter. The better the preparation, the surer of success. The seed is quite light, and care should be taken to give a uniform cast over the ground; this is a windy season of the year, but early in the morning and in the afternoon the wind is often stilled. One bushel of clean sound seed uniformly cast over the ground is sufficient for an acre, but if the preparation of the ground is slovenly, or if the quality of the seed is not known to be good, it is best to increase the quantity. Three pints of red clover seed, sown at the same time, (the laying off to sow the orchard grass, will answer to sow the clover,) on the same ground, will be of great advantage, either for hay or for grazing; the seed not to be mixed, but sown separately.

I have succeeded very well in sowing these seeds on wheat ground in February, but have sometimes failed. The same may be said if sown on oat ground.

I recommend to farmers, that are disposed to cultivate the orchard grass, to prepare a few acres with care, early in the spring, ploughed and harrowed to a fine tilth. Sow as above directed with orchard grass and red clover only; it should be well put in with harrowing and cross harrowing, or a brush. Towards the end of the month of June, following, pass over the ground regularly with a grass scythe, mowing uniformly, as if for hay. This ought not to be omitted; it cripples, if it does not destroy, the weeds, giving the young grass the advantage of them. Thus treated, there will be most superior grazing for young stock the next fall. The second summer yields a good crop of seed, from ten to fifteen bushels per acre and often more. Every farmer ought to raise his own seed for his main sowings; not having to buy his own seed, he may sow how and when he pleases, and learn from experience.

I have not known any person that has cultivated orchard grass, (except Mr. Berry, of Henry or Oldham county,) but thinks it the best of all the grasses he had tried. Judge Peters, who, in his lifetime, was at the head of all agricultural improvements in Pennsylvania, gave it greatly the preference over all others. Col. John Hare Powell, the spirited promoter of agricultural improvements in Pennsylvania, since the days of Judge Peters, entertains the same favorable opinions of orchard grass as his distinguished predecessor, and has published several valuable essays tending to prove its great utility.

1st. Orchard grass pastures are ready to afford stock a full bite in the spring, ten to twelve days sooner than blue grass.

2d. When grazed down in the summer, and the stock taken off, it will be in condition to receive stock again in less than half the time that blue grass would require; on good ground, in warm weather, orchard-grass being fresh cut, will grow more than an inch in twenty-four hours.

3d. It stands a long pinching drought much better than any other grass. I attribute all its good properties, its early growth, its powers of reproduction, and its capacity to withstand a drought, to its abundant strong roots.

As soon as the top seed are ripe, which is easily discovered, it should be expeditiously cut; if left to stand, much and the best seed is lost by shattering out. Use a cradle or a sickle, passing over the heads of the clover, nothing is gathered but the seed and stem; tie up in bundles or sheaves, and put into shocks for a few days, to let the moisture dry up; then haul to a treading or threshing floor. As soon as the shed is out, introduce the scythe for hay, the sooner the better, as a second crop will follow and be better than the first, of the best sort of hay for any kind of stock that eats hay. But if it is not convenient to cut for hay at that time, there is no great loss in letting it go uncut, as nothing perishes but the stump of the seed stem. The blades (unlike timothy) continue to grow on, ready for the scythe at any time, but the yield will be considerably greater by taking off two crops for hay.

I use two wire riddles for cleaning the seed, one coarse the other finer, and the third one when the seed is put up for sale. The seed should be spread on a plank floor for a few days to cure. It may then be put into barrels, but not into a large bulk for some time.

Blue grass has very fine and long roots, drawing nourishment from a distance. Its seeds ripens in June, after which it is of very slow growth, but revives with moist weather in the fall.

White clover is pretty much of the same character, except that it has not the long fibrous roots of the other. They are both very rich succulent grasses and of great value on every farm. I think both may now be classed as indigenous to Kentucky. Whatever may have been the fact when the country was first settled, so far as my observation has extended, by clearing or deadening the timber so as to let in the sun and the hoof on the soil, these two grasses make their appearance.

Timothy is more extensively cultivated for hay than any other grass in the State. I do not cultivate it, believing that the hay is of little or no utility. It was remarked by old Thomas Gough that he would prefer giving his cattle dry leaves from the forest, in the latter part of winter, to giving them timothy hay. I heard Gen. James Shelby say that a feeder might take any number of bullocks, ten to an hundred, commence feeding at the usual time in the fall, and give daily as much timothy hay as they could eat, until it was time to put them on grass in the spring,

and then the cattle would not be worth as much as they were in the fall when the feeding on timothy hay commenced. I am of the same opinion. Old Mr. Gough and Gen. Shelby are good to the feeders of Bourbon, Clarke, and other counties. The crop of hay is consumed, the labor in feeding is lost, risk of loss of the bullocks, interest of money, and the depreciation in value, altogether are of some magnitude against timothy hay. I know that sheep fare no better on timothy hay than cattle.

Red-top or herds' grass vegetables late in the spring; I look upon it as a poor and very inferior grass, and upon up-lands to be but little better than nimble-will. It is said to be appropriate to wet lands, of which I have no experience.

OCCASIONAL FAILURE OF SEED POTATOES.

The following article from a late number of Johnston's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, will be read just now, with particular interest by our farmers. The potato crop has become an important one, both to the grower and consumer. The loss sustained by its decay and worthlessness in this vicinity, this season, is of very serious extent. In some neighbourhoods in this State, of easy access to our Philadelphia market, where farmers have planted from one or two, to ten or fifteen acres, they have lost them almost bodily. Farmers have been named to us, both in Pennsylvania and Jersey, who have lost by rotting, after they were dug, 1,500 or 2,000 bushels. It is stated also, that cases have occurred, where hogs that had eaten of them, had died, as it was believed, in consequence. So far as we are advised, this disease of the potato is new, to our oldest farmers. It would be gratifying and interesting, if some of our correspondents would furnish for the Cabinet, such facts and suggestions as bear upon the subject.

The article below, has no reference to failures of this character, but only to the quality of the seed. Potatoes that are brought from the Eastward, are occasionally so heated in the vessel, as to become unfit for planting. Some five or six years ago, the editor was desirous to change his seed, and obtained some very fine Mercer potatoes, from on board a vessel from Maine. They were planted, but one-fourth of them only ever vegetated.—ED. CAB.

The seeds of all cultivated plants are known at times to fail, and the necessity of an occasional change of seed, is recognized in almost every district. In the Lowlands of Scotland, potatoes brought from the Highlands, are generally preferred for seed, and on the banks of the Tyne, Scottish potatoes bring a higher price for seed, than those of native growth. This superior quality is supposed by some, to arise from the less perfect ripening of the up-land potatoes, and in conformity with this view, the extensive failures which have taken place during the present summer, 1843, have been ascribed to the unusual degree of ripeness attained by the potatoes during the warm, dry autumn of the past year.

"This may, in part, be a true explanation of the fact, if, as is said, the ripest potatoes always contain the largest proportion of starch—since some very interesting observations of Mr. Stirrat, of Paisley, would seem to indicate that whatever increase the per centage of starch, increases also the risk of failure in potatoes that are to be used for seed." This subject is highly deserving of further investigation.

Effects of saline top-dressing on the quality of the seed.—It may be doubted, however, whether the relative proportions of starch are to be considered as the cause of the relative values of different samples of seed potatoes. This proportion may prove a valuable test of the probable success of two samples when placed, without being itself the reason of the greater or less amount of failures. With the increase of the starch, it is probable that both the albumen and the saline matter of the potatoes, will in some degree diminish, and both of these are necessary to its fruitfulness, when used for seed.

"The value of saline matter is beautifully illustrated by the observation of Mr. Fleming, that the potatoes top-dressed with sulphate and nitrate of soda, in 1841, and used for seed in 1842, presented a remarkable contrast to the same variety of potato, planted along-side of them, but which had not been so top-dressed in the previous season. These last came away weak, and of a yellowish color, and under the same treatment, in every respect, did not produce so good a crop by fifteen bushels (3½ tons) an acre." This observation, made in 1842, is confirmed by the appearance of the crops now growing (July, 1843,) upon Mr. Flemings' experimental fields. The prosecu-

tion of the inquiry opened by his experiments, promises to lead to the most valuable practical results. They may teach us how to secure, at all times, a fruitful seed, and thus dispense with supplies of imported produce."

*"I insert Mr. Stirrat's letter upon this subject, not only because his observations are interesting in themselves, but because they are really deserving of the careful attention of practical men:—

SIR,—The following experiment with potatoes, was tried with the view of discovering the cause of so many failures in the crops of late years, from the seed not vegetating, and rotting in the ground. I had an idea that the vegetative principle of the plant might become weak, in consequence of being grown on land that had been a long time subject to cropping, and not allowed any time to lie at rest. I, therefore, raised a few bolls on land that had lain lea for 70 years,—being part of my bleach green,—and found that on these being planted again the following year, were remarkably strong and healthy, and not a plant gave way, and I have continued the same method for the last six years, and the result has, in every instance, been equally favorable. Four years ago, one boll of my seed potatoes was planted along with some others in a field of about an acre, the other seed was grown on the farm, and the seed all gave way except that got from me. They were all planted at the same time and with the same manure. From these circumstances, I am of opinion, that if farmers were careful in raising their seed potatoes from land that has lain long in a state of rest—or where that cannot be had, the same object can be obtained by bringing new soil to the surface by trenching as much as is necessary, or by the use of the subsoil-plough—failures of the potato crop from the seed not being good, would become much less frequent. I am somewhat confirmed in this opinion, by the fact, that it has been found for the last dozen of years, that generally the best seed potatoes have been got from farms in the moors or high lands of the country. The reason of this may be, that these high lands have been but of late brought under crops of any kind, and many of them but newly brought from a state of nature, and the superiority of seed potatoes from these high lands may not at all arise, as is generally supposed, from a change of soil or climate.

Potatoes raised on a new soil, or on ground that has been long lying lea, are not so good for the table as the others, being mostly very soft, and, by the following experiment, it would appear that they contain a much less quantity of farina than those which are raised from land that has been some time under crop, and, perhaps, this is the reason why they are better for seed. From one peck of potatoes, grown on land near Paisley which has been almost constantly under crop for the last thirty years, I obtained nearly seven lbs. of flour or starch; and from the other peck, grown on my bleach green, the quantity obtained was under four lbs., from which it would seem that as the vegetative principle of the plant is strengthened, the farinaceous principle is weakened, and vice versa.

JAMES STIRRAT.

"Paisley, 22nd Nov., 1842.

+Mr. Finnie, of Swanstone, informs me, that the growing of potatoes intended for seed, upon new land, has long been practised by good farmers. Mr. Little, of Carlegill, near Langholm, writes me, that in Dumfrieshire, they obtain the best change of potato seed from mossy land—of oats and barley, from the warmer and drier climate of Roxburghshire. The grains, he adds, degenerate by once sowing, still looking plump when dry, but having a thicker husk, and weighing two or three pounds less per bushel. The deterioration of seeds, in general, is a *chemico* physiological subject of great interest and importance, and will doubtless, soon be taken up and investigated.

GREAT YIELD OF CORN.

We publish below an account of the manner of cultivating an acre of corn, by George W. Williams, of Bourbon, with a certificate of a committee of the Bourbon County Agricultural Society, appointed to measure the corn and the land. We like this method of doing things of this kind. To learn only that a man grew a certain amount of corn per acre is extremely unsatisfactory. It is of no use to the community and often excites suspicion of imposition. But we should always have the manner of culture along with a well authenticated statement of the amount of produce and the measure of the land.

In a private letter to us Mr. Williams states that he considered the yield of this acre a failure, on account of wind and blight, and he expects to hear of much larger crops. As to his oat crop he says:—*Louisv. Journal.*

"I make no report of oats. It was so much blown down, that I did not think it worth while to have it measured in the way directed. My overseer, however, did measure it, and, to my astonishment, reported 49 bushels; many bushels were lost on the ground."

SEPTEMBER 27, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: The Bourbon County Agricultural Society have appointed you to measure an acre of corn cultivated by me, with the view of forwarding the result to the Jefferson Agricultural Society, and I am required to give to you, first, a "detailed account" of the mode of its cultivation, "describing the soil and whole treatment from the fall of 1842 to the gathering of the crop." This I proceed to do in as concise a manner as I can. The acre was inclosed about the 1st of September, 1842; is in a square, and includes land, one half of which had been exhausted by long previous cultivation in corn and other crops, and, when inclosed, was such land as, I suppose, in the common way of planting corn might have yielded 35 or 40 bushels per acre; the other half inclosed was good hemp land, a small part of it being, in fact, too strong even for hemp. Early in September I commenced feeding 110 hogs within the inclosure, and continued to do so until they were fatted, which was about the 10th of November.

In March following, I carted from the stable green stable manure enough to cover, with a light coat, the whole of that part of the ground which has been exhausted by former cultivation; being careful to have none put on the other and better half. As soon as the frost was out of the ground, which did not occur till after the 1st of April, I ploughed it well, harrowed and cross ploughed it, in this way pulverizing the soil thoroughly. On the 14th of April, with a shovel-plough, I laid it off into rows each way, two feet apart, and planted it, dropping two grains to the hill; I covered with a harrow, and followed the harrow with the roller. The whole after-cultivation was done with a hoe, which was tedious and required an amount of labor I had not anticipated on account of the growth of grass, timothy, and clover, and of many weeds. I gave it two hoeings, and, to have done it justice, it should have had the third. The crop was greatly injured and reduced by the occurrence of two storms of wind which swept nearly the whole to the ground, and besides many ears were entirely ruined by blight, the consequence of bruises received in hoeing. On the 7th day of September I had the crop cut and put into stacks. I cut it thus early because being mostly on the ground and many rains occurring the crop was injuring very much. My hands are to-day engaged in shucking it, and I will be gratified to have you measure it to-morrow.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

MESSRS. E. CLARK and W. W. FORMAN.

[CERTIFICATE.]

We, the subscribers, appointed by the Bourbon County Agricultural Society to measure one acre of corn cultivated by Geo. W. Williams, do certify that we have measured the same accurately, and there is one hundred and twenty-seven bushels, six gallons, one quart, one pint, and half pint to the acre. We were exact in the measurement of the land as well as the corn. Given under our hands this 28th of September, 1843.

EDWIN CLARK,
W. W. FORMAN.

A Large Vineyard.—Dr. Underhill, at Croton Point, N. Y., has a vineyard of 20 acres of Isabella and Catawba grapes. He has 1,700 apple trees, and 2,500 peach trees. His apples are so fine that they sell readily in the city of New York for \$5 a barrel.—*Boston Cult.*

BEACH LEAVES FOR BEDS AND MATTRESSES.—The leaves of the beach tree are often used as a substitute for feathers in a bed. Evelyn says, that being gathered about the fall, and somewhat before they are much frost-bitten, they form the best and easiest mattresses in the world, instead of straw; because, besides their tenderness and loose lying together, they continue sweet for seven or eight years, long before which time straw becomes musty and hard.

For the American Farmer.

POTATO CROP—SUBSOIL PLOW.

It is a fact not generally known, that the cause of the failure of the potato crop in this state last summer, was not caused by an excess of rainy weather, so much, as the manner of plowing the ground to receive slips. Farmers who plowed their fields deep, and those particularly who used the subsoil plow, had a full average crop, and were more than compensated by thus deepening and pulverizing the substratum; on the contrary, where the reverse was the case, two-thirds of the potatoes were found to be rotten, which was caused by water (having no vent) settling around them. The subsoil plow obviates this difficulty, and also in the event of a drought, allows the moisture to ascend, by which the plants are nourished and an abundant crop realized.

This plow is equally beneficial to all crops, and for the same reasons as above stated. The draught is lighter than the ordinary sod plow, and pulverizes from 8 to 14 inches below the bottom of the furrow. The price of them, as noticed by Sinclair & Co.'s catalogue is \$8, 10 and \$15 each, the former worked by two small horses, and the latter by two or three horses.

AGRICOLA.

POUDRETTÉ AS A MANURE FOR FALL, OR WINTER CROPS.

The value of Poudrette as a manure for Corn, and other Spring crops is now well understood—but some yet doubt as to its efficacy or value, on crops which are exposed to the rains, snows and frosts of winter. Those who have used it on Wheat and Rye consider it equally as valuable for winter, as for spring crops—and it is very desirable to have the question thoroughly tested at the earliest period—and therefore the manufacturer offers to furnish seven barrels, delivered on board ship, for ten dollars, until 1st October next.

New York, July 20, 1843.

au 2 7t

D. K. MINOR

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. carriage, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw,	\$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 3 pair of head blocks,	125
Post Morticing Auger,	15
Bands,	10
Horse Power of great strength,	200
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb.	65
Threshing Machine, wt. 300 lb.	75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb.	25
Threshing Machine, wt. 600 lb.	150
Grist Mill, 24 ft. cologne stones,	150
Do. 3 ft. do.	175
Belts for the same,	15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs.	5
Tobacco Press complete, portable,	85
portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw,	3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments,	1100
If made of iron,	3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments	150
Tenoning Machine	200
Vertical Saw	125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters,	25

All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purposes for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,
West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorized to sell the following thoroughbred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price \$100 each.

Likewise, two young BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dollars each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigree and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber.

S. SANDS.

Also, a DEVON BULL, 2 years old last spring, bred by one of the best breeders in Maryland, who, having used him the last season, and having another that will be fit to take his place the next, and having no further use for him, will sell him at the low rate of 40 dollars, rather than keep him over winter—apply to

no 6

S. SANDS, Farmer Office.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Dec. 25.

Beef, Balt. mess,	8½a	Butter, Glades, No. 1	13a
Do. do. No. 1,	6½a7½	Do. do.	2, 7a11
Do. prime,	5a6	Do. do.	3, 5a7
Pork, mess	10½a11	Do. Western	2, 7a
Do. No. 1	9½a9½	Do. do.	3, 5a6
Do. prime		Lard, Balt. kegs,	1, 7a
Do. cargo,	9½a	Do. do.	2, none
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb.	5a	Do. Western,	1, 6a
Do. middlings,	4a	Do. do.	2, 5a5
Do. shoulders,	a	Do. do. bls	1, 6
Do. ast'd, West.	4a4½	Cheese, casks,	6½a7
Do. hams,	4a6	Do. boxes,	6½a7
Do. middlings,	3½a4	Do. extra,	10a20
Do. shoulders,	3a		

COTTON—

Virginia,	6½a 8	Tennessee, lb.	7
Upland,	8½a	Alabama,	7a8
Louisiana,	7 a 9	Florida,	7a8
North Carolina,	7 a	Mississippi	

LUMBER—

Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pannl	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r.	3.00a9.00
Select Cuttings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00

MOLASSES—

Havana, 1st qu. gl	17a20	New Orleans	24a25
Porto Rico,	26	Guadalupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36

TOBACCO—

Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
Wrapping, suitable for segars,	8a13	Kentucky,	3 a
Yellow and red,	7a10	St. Domingo,	13 a11
		Cuba,	15 a38

PLASTER PARIS—

Cargo, pr ton cash	3.12a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a
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SUGARS—

Hav. wh. 100bs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100bs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	6 a7	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	6.6a7.5	Lump, lb. e.	

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.	\$4.25a
Do. City Mills,	4.18a4.25
Do. Susquehanna,	4.37a
Rye, first	3.12a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.	2.62
Do. per hhd.	a

GRAIN—

Wheat, white, p. bu.	1.00	Peas, black eye,	50a56
" best Pa. red	93a	Clover seed, store	5½a6
" ord. to pri. Md	85a93	Timothy do	2.2a25
Corn, white,	34a36	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.25
" yellow Md.	39a40	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Md.	57a60	Ship Stuff, bus.	15a
Oats, Md.	24a26	Brown Stuff,	12a
Beans,	90a100	Shorts, bushel,	8 a

WOOL—

SAXONY,		UNWASHED.	
Full Merino,		Saxony and Merino	
3-4 blood do.		Common, to ½ blood,	
1-2 do do		Pulled,	
1-4 and common,			
Tub washed,			

FEATHERS—perlb.

		28a33
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CANDLES—

PRIZE BULLS AND CALVES.

The subscriber offers for sale two full blood Devon Bulls which obtained the two first prizes offered for Devon Bulls at the Baltimore County Agricultural Fair, 19th Oct. last, viz.

Richard, 2 years old last spring,	\$50
Marmion, 1 year old last June,	50
ALSO,	

3 full blood Devon Bull Calves, got by the celebrated bull Waverly. They are large and perfectly beautiful. They are 4, 6 and 8 months old at this time. Price \$25 each for the two youngest, and \$30 for the oldest. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
de 27 50 S. Calvert st. Baltimore.

SITUATION WANTED, AS OVERSEER.

Upon a Farm, by a young married man, a native of Scotland—he is thoroughly acquainted with the most approved modes both of cropping and dairy agriculture, and can give sufficient guarantee for his faithfulness to any duties with which he may be entrusted—A line addressed to J. C. D. through the Baltimore Post Office will be promptly attended to. no 22 3t*

☞ National Intelligencer will insert the above to amount of one dollar, and charge Farmer office.

A SITUATION IS WANTED AS MANAGER

Of a Farm, by a single man, who can produce the best recommendations for his character and skill in all the operations of farming—he would be willing to go to any quarter of the country. A line addressed to X. Q. care of the editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, will be attended to. de 6 3t*

GREEN GAGE PLUM.

The subscriber has in his assortment of superior Fruits, a very fine tree of above description, originated by himself from the seed, pronounced by a competent judge superior to any thing he has seen in England. He can furnish them at \$1 per tree, of good size, smaller ones, 50 cents. Also, a few of the PEACH APRICOT, the best of the apricot family, price 50 cents per tree—and his famous GENESEE RASPBERRY, at \$10 per 100 plants. oc 18 3t

JOSEPH HUISLER.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hds. or at \$1 per bbl. E. J. COOPER,
aug 30
City Block, Baltimore.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.
fe 23

WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

CLAIRMONT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that the time for transplanting trees has nearly arrived, and it would afford them pleasure to shew their extensive, thrifty and well grown stock of fruit and other TREES and PLANTS. The Ornamental Trees are larger and neater than usual, especially the BALSAM or SILVER FIR, and other EVERGREENS, as also the PLUM, CHERRY and APRICOY THEES. Of BULBOUS ROOTS, and STRAWBERRY PLANTS, they have nearly all the best new sorts. ASPARAGUS Plants, and RHUBARB and PIE PLANT, &c. &c. For further particulars we refer persons to our printed and priced catalogues, which will be sent to order gratis. Persons ordering trees from a distance may rely on their orders being carefully dug, packed, and forwarded agreeably to order, and as much to their interest as possible.

SINCLAIR & CORSE,
Catalogues to be had at the Nursery, or at the Store of Robt. Sinclair, Jr. & Co.

PEACH TREES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed by Mr. John Wright, of Wilmington, Del., agent for the sale of his celebrated PEACH TREES, and requests orders for the following varieties, viz.; Red Cheek Malacatoon; Early Rare Ripe; Troth's Early Red; Early York; Lemon Cling Late Heath; Oldmixon; Morris' White; Ward's late Free; large late Rare Ripe; late Delaware Free; Yellow Free; Yellow Rare Ripe; Red Rare Ripe; Reybold's large Red; Malden's White Free; Reeves' Favorite; Rodmans' Cling; Ridgaway's Yellow Free Health; Wrights' Clings; Morris' Red; Algiers winter; also, Apricot grafted on Peach Stocks. Orders received and promptly attended to by

JOHN ALLEN, City Block.
N. B. All Fruit will be warranted to be of the kind ordered.
nov 1 3t*

DEVON BULL FOR SALE.

For sale, a fine Devon Bull, 3 years old, well grown and free of all faults; he is of Mr. Patterson's stock—The owner having an opportunity of obtaining a bull of another stock will sell him deliverable in Baltimore at 45 dollars. Calves of his get are very fine animals. Apply to no 29 S. SANDS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 Light st. Baltimore,
Offer for sale at reduced prices,
HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.



PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at 15 cts. per tree for 100 trees, 12½ cents per tree, for a larger number, or 20 cts. for a less number than 100; if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

PIERSON & GREGG,

Would respectfully return their thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to them, and beg leave to inform the public and farmers generally, that they still continue to manufacture at their shop, corner of Shipley & Water sts. all kinds of

Agricultural Machines and Implements,

among which is PIERSON & GREGG'S improved ENDLESS CHAIN HORSE POWER, an article that has been fairly tested, and has given complete satisfaction—and for which they received from the Agricultural Society of New Castle County, the FIRST PREMIUM at the late exhibition. Straw Cutters or Corn-shellers can readily be attached to this machine—also, GREGG'S highly improved Premium

STALK, STRAW & HAY CUTTER,

an article that has recommended itself to all who have tried it—at the same place may be had Corn Shelling Machines of the latest and most perfect patterns for hand or horse power.

Farmers and others in want of useful articles, can be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

WILMINGTON, Del. Oct. 2, 1843.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned have purchased and used Pierson & Gregg's improved two horse Endless Chain Power Threshing Machine, and have been highly satisfied with its performance, both as to the quantity of work it will do, and the slight draft or horse power required to work it. It also had the advantage of being easily set or started, of working with less noise, or less jar or action on the Thresher, and therefore less likely to throw off the strap or otherwise stop or interrupt the work, than any machine with which they are accustomed.

The undersigned confidently recommend this threshing machine to the favorable notice of their brother farmers.

(Signed) Chauncey P. Holcomb, James R. Rogers, John W. Andrews, John Platt, Lamborne Pyle, Robt. McCabe, Isaac Fredd, Maria H. Fredd.

no 8

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, PLOWS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. No. 60 Light street, offer for sale the following Machinery, &c. all of their own manufacture, and warranted to be made inferior to none in this country, viz:

HAND CORN SHELLERS, 3 sorts, at 15s \$17 each.

Horse power do. 2 do 35s \$45 "

Cylindrical Straw Cutters, improved construction, at 28 to \$35. Vegetable Cutters, \$20 each.

HORSE POWERS. 75 to \$100 each.

Threshing Machines, 40 to \$60 each.

CORN AND CO. CRUSHERS, warranted to grind 250 bushels per hour, \$65.

Common Straw Cutters, 5s \$12 each.—Also

SELF-SHARPENING AND COMMON PLOWS—a large and general assortment, 2s \$15 each—among which are the Hill Side or Level land and Subsoil Plows, which received the highest premium at the late Fairs.

PLOW AND MACHINE CASTINGS, by wholesale and retail.

Garden and Farming TOOLS.

We will also supply orders for Endless Chain Horse Powers, on the plan just introduced in this city from Ohio. The plan and simplicity of these powers justify us in saying that they are a decided improvement on powers of this description.

Nov. 15, 1843.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

S. & T. HUNT'S

BALTIMORE

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 127 Baltimore street, between Calvert & Light sts.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MUSEUM,

Where Travellers and Merchants can obtain for their own use, or to sell again, the most improved Iron Frame and Iron Bound

TRAVELLING TRUNKS,

made in all their various styles for convenience, durability, &c.

ALSO—MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

HAND TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, SADDLE BAGS, VALUABLES, LADIES' BONNET BOXES, &c.

made in a superior manner. Constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Patent Improved SPRING and other SADDLES,

In all their variety. Also, CARRIAGE, BUGGY, WAGON & CART HARNESS, of every description.

Any article in their line of business made to order to suit the taste of the purchaser, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

no 8 3t

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

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